

# EXHIBIT 1

**Section 3****Psoriasis****Psoriasis**

Psoriasis, which affects 1.5 to 2.0% of the population in western countries, is an hereditary disorder of skin with several clinical expressions—but most typically chronic scaling papules and plaques in a characteristic distribution, largely at sites of repeated minor trauma. The HLA types most frequently associated with psoriasis are HLA-B13, -B16, -B17, -B37, -DR7, and -Cw6.

**EPIDEMIOLOGY AND ETIOLOGY**

**Age** One-third of patients before 20 years of age, especially in females

**Sex** Equal in males and females

**Race** Low incidence in West Africans, American Indians, and Asiatics

**Other Features** Multifactorial inheritance. Minor trauma (Koebner's phenomenon, i.e., trauma is followed by new lesions on the traumatized but otherwise normal skin) is a major factor (45% of patients) in eliciting lesions. Certain drugs (systemic corticosteroids, lithium, alcohol, chloroquine), sunlight, stress, and obesity are believed to cause exacerbation of preexisting psoriasis. HIV infection must be considered in patients at risk.

**HISTORY**

**Duration of Lesions** Usually months but may be sudden as in acute guttate psoriasis and generalized pustular psoriasis (von Zumbusch)

**Skin Symptoms** Pruritus is reasonably common, especially in scalp and anogenital

psoriasis; most often occurs in patients with atopic diathesis.

**Constitutional Symptoms** Arthritis, fever, and "acute illness" syndrome (weakness, chills, fever) with generalized pustular psoriasis (von Zumbusch)

**PHYSICAL EXAMINATION****Skin Lesions****TYPE**

Papules and plaques, sharply margined with marked silvery-white scale (see Figures 20 to 23 and 25); removal of scale results in the appearance of minuscule blood droplets (Auspitz phenomenon).

**COLOR** "Salmon pink"

**SHAPE** Round, oval, polycyclic, annular

**ARRANGEMENT** Zosteriform, arciform, serpiginous, scattered discrete lesions, or erythroderma (diffuse involvement without identifiable borders)

**DISTRIBUTION** *Extent* Single lesion or lesions localized to one area (e.g., penis, nails), regional involvement (scalp), generalized or universal (entire skin)